

THE DAILY HERALD.

Salt Lake City, - - Utah

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to THE HERALD, Salt Lake City, Utah.

DAKOTA IS HAPPY.

The election is no sooner over and the result announced than the people of Dakota rush forward with their claim for citizenship. Last week Col. John H. King, a prominent citizen of Rapid City, was in Sioux City, Iowa, where he said to a reporter: "The six hundred thousand people of Dakota earnestly pray Mr. Harrison to call a special session of Congress immediately after his inauguration for the purpose of dividing and admitting Dakota as two States. The people of Dakota need Mr. Harrison's kindest and most immediate attention and believe they will get it." The Colonel went on to say that an outsider could have but little conception of the feelings of Dakotans over the new prospect of admission, for which they have labored and entreated so long. The resources and development of that country were kept back under Territorial laws and people had to put up with many things that were absolutely unjust. This was because the unheard-of advancement of that section in population and wealth had made their condition out of proportion to the laws under which they lived and transacted business. Division and Statehood is what they want and what they confidently expect within the next year.

It would be a proper rebuke to the Democratic Party if President Harrison were to call the Fifty-first Congress together at the beginning of his term, and have Dakota admitted to the Union. The keeping out of the Territory has been outrageous, and there has been no shadow of excuse for it except that the majority of the people were Republican in politics. THE HERALD is aware that a Republican Congress would do the same thing towards a Democratic Territory, but that fact cannot be pleaded in justification by the Democrats who have so stubbornly and with such defiant meanness stood between the mighty Territory and her rights. The politics of a Territory has no more to do with its rights to Statehood than has the eyes of the people or the color of their hair, and a party which opposes the admission of a dependency on the ground that its political vote will be cast for the opposition should be punished by having all the Territories turn against it.

The Republicans will soon have it in their power to gain several Senators and Congressmen, and increase their vote in the electoral college, by the admission of four or five Territories, and THE HERALD, Democratic though it is, hopes the opposition will take advantage of the situation to teach the Democracy a deserved lesson. It will require very clever and convincing arguments to win Dakota, Montana, Washington and New Mexico to the Democratic Party if a Republican Congress emancipates those Territories and confers upon them their political rights.

The other Territories will all heartily congratulate Dakota on the prospect of her early release from the cruel servitude in which she has so long been held. No local jealousy will suggest a protest against her elevation to the dignity and power of Statehood. Even Utah, kicked and cuffed as she has been, and subjected to abuse and discouragement until she has almost lost heart, will build bonfires and rejoice over the emancipation of her sister sufferers.

BLAINE AND HARRISON.

During the campaign it was frequently published and seemed to be generally understood that in the event of General Harrison's election, his Secretary of State would be Mr. James G. Blaine. Harrison was necessarily and discreetly silent on the subject. Now that the Hoosier has been successful in his candidacy, the speculation as to his Cabinet has been resumed, and about three out of four of the states which have appeared contain the name of the distinguished Maine statesman. Of course this is only a guess, and we believe it is a very reckless one. Mr. Blaine is a very great man. It is true that he is a politician and more or less of a demagogue; it is also true that of all his mother's sons he loves himself the best, and that his effort and his ability are turned wholly in the direction of present or ultimate fame for Mr. Blaine. But it is nevertheless a fact that he is one of the few really great Americans on earth to-day. He is a political giant, by the side of whom and in whose presence General Harrison is a veritable dwarf. This is said with no disrespect to the little man in Indianapolis

who has just been declared the favorite for President by the people of the Republic. Blaine is big by the side of much larger men than Harrison, and unless personal jealousy shall prompt the denial, no man in the party will deny that the Plumed Knight is the greatest of Republicans in political shrewdness if not in statesmanship.

If General Harrison is the man of good common sense that he is presumed to be, does it seem reasonable that he will take into his executive family a man who will tower above him intellectually and in statecraft as he does physically? With Blaine in the chief cabinet position, Harrison would be lost sight of; it would be a Blaine and not a Harrison administration, for the former would shape the policy and carry it out, the latter merely giving the assent which he would not dare withhold. If General Harrison wants to be President in fact as in name he will be careful not to surround himself by men who are his superiors intellectually, and who would be apt to scheme for honor and fame which should go to him; and of the men to be avoided in seeking his constitutional advisers, the able, cunning, dashing, unscrupulous man from Maine is the chief.

HONEST MISTAKES.

The few mistakes made by Cleveland were honest ones committed with good intent; but they operated against him and his party as much as if they had been perpetrated maliciously. It will be remembered that at the beginning of his term the President said the colored citizens should be recognized, and he appointed many of them to office, less because they were qualified for the places than for the reason that they were colored. He wanted to show that he regarded the colored people as citizens in the fullest sense, and entitled to all the rights, privileges and consideration accorded to whites. It cannot be denied that his course in this matter offended a good many people who rightly regard this generation of negroes as the inconvertible enemies to the Democratic party. Nor did it help matters any when it transpired, as it did, that in most instances the blacks were incompetent, and were unable to perform their duties as intelligently as whites would have done. Mr. Cleveland's intention was all right, but his action was a mistake, for whenever he appointed a negro to an office he deprived a white man of a place to which he was entitled by right of intelligence, if not as a reward for his political service. At the late election the blacks showed how they appreciated Cleveland's recognition by almost without exception voting for the Republican candidate. The colored people of New York and Indiana carried those States for Harrison, and if West Virginia has been taken over to the enemy the blacks have done it. There are many of Cleveland's mistakes, made with the purest of motives, which injured him and helped to bring defeat to his party. If he had been more of a politician it would have been better for himself, for the Democracy and for the country.

THE CAUSES.

The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette will not have it that the Democratic defeat was due to the President's free trade proclivities. As THE HERALD did just after the election, the paper named points out that the Democrats carried New Jersey, a manufacturing State, by a large majority than before, and regained possession of the Legislature; that Connecticut, whose interests are almost exclusively manufacturing, was carried by the Democrats, and that New York City, which is the great manufacturing centre of the republic, gave Mr. Cleveland a larger vote and a larger majority than four years ago. It is also true that the Blaine majority in the great manufacturing State of Pennsylvania was cut down. Congressman Fitch, of the Thirtieth New York District, was elected two years ago as a Republican, his majority being in the neighborhood of 4,000. He voted for the Mills bill, and as a consequence was promptly read out of the party. The Democrats thereupon made him their candidate and have just elected him in a manufacturing district by a larger majority than he had two years ago. Ohio has come to be a manufacturing State, and yet the Republican majority was cut down so much that Judge Thurman declared the day after election that if the National Committee had put forth an effort the State could have been carried for Cleveland. Romels, the high tariff champion of the Toledo district who has twice defeated the free trader Hurl, was himself beaten the other day. Our Virginia contemporary declares that "in some places, Virginia, for instance," the reform tariff platform was a help to the Democracy. The Gazette says, and we fear its estimate is too near correct to be enjoyed in some quarters, that "the causes of the defeat were monumental ingratitude, the failure to fulfill promises, the civil service reform humbug, Mugwumpism, the desire to gain one Republican and negro rather than to hold thousands of Democrats, and the official conduct of certain members of the Cabinet, whose heads were evidently turned by the exalted positions that were given them, but for which they are utterly, entirely and notoriously unqualified. Simply these and nothing more."

THE ELECTION has done one good service for President Cleveland. It has made it possible for him to unload his Attorney-General without trouble—an opportunity which Cleveland has longed for, according to popular rumor.

THE CLAIMS for fees in the church cases would indicate that the intention of some people is to see that whatever the final judgment in the suits may be, there will be nothing to turn over to schools or the Mormon Church.

THERE ARE mumbblings and rumblings which suggest that with the inauguration of Harrison some people here will conclude that the efforts of the past three years to have peace in Utah were a mistake.

ONE THING is apparent—the incoming officials will have no rich church to pluck, as the plucking will have been done.

THE STREET CAR Company might test the shale as a road-making material by putting it between the rails on a section of the line.

Chickasaw Gubernatorial Trouble.

ST. LOUIS, November 15.—Advices from Indian Territory, obtained from a gentleman who arrived at Little Rock, today, from the Chickasaw Nation, represent affairs in that Nation in a critical condition. The partisans of Byrd and Guy, the contestants for the gubernatorial office, are heavily armed and the capital of Tishomingo, in a state of great disorder. A proposition has been made to submit the election of governor to a committee of five leading Indians of the Choctaw, Coker, Chickasaw, Creek and Seminole Nations, and abide by their decision. If this is done, the gentleman said, bloodshed will be averted, otherwise the Chickasaws will drift into anarchy.

Cheated the Gallows.

LOS ANGELES, November 15.—Fritz Anochlag, who was to have been hanged to-morrow for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, an old couple, committed suicide by taking a dose of strychnine in his cell this morning. It is said he had the poison in his cell several months, concealed in a plug of tobacco.

The Duty on Saw-Logs.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—The Department of State has been informed by the United States Consul at Ottawa that the Privy Council of the Dominion has passed "an order in council" raising the export duty on pine saw-logs from \$2, board measure, to \$3.

As to His Sanity.

NEW YORK, November 15.—James M. Dougherty, who has been annoying Mary Anderson with his attentions, was arraigned in the Police Court this afternoon and committed to the care of the commissioners of charities and corrections for examination as to his sanity.

Riotous Strikers.

BROOKLYN, November 15.—An attempt was made, this morning, to run a car on the Lee Avenue line under a police guard. At Myrtle Avenue stones and bricks by the dozen were hurled at the car by the strikers. The police charged the mob, and after a lively fight, dispersed the rioters, making six arrests. The attempt to run a car over the entire route was abandoned.

Money Astray.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—The Superintendent of the Dead Letter Office in his annual report says there were received during the year 6,213,876 pieces of original dead mail matter, an increase of 82,513 pieces over last year. Of the number of pieces treated during the year 749,573 were restored to the owners without opening. In those opened there was found money, postal notes and negotiable paper, aggregating in value \$1,384,157.

In the Toils.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., November 15.—The preliminary examination of Charles Reid, Thomas Harvey, William Palmer, William Hobbs and J. L. Lucas, charged with interfering with the election in Conway County, resulted in the binding over of each in the sum of \$1,000. A deputy United States marshal started, this morning, to arrest other parties implicated.

MR. AND MRS. CHAMBERLAIN

An Unostentatious and Common Sense Wedding.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—In a quiet and simple manner, in the presence of the bride's relatives, personal friends, a number of Washington officials, the Secretary and several hundred of the general public, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and Miss Mary Endicott were married at 2 o'clock this afternoon, in St. John's Episcopal Church. The church was absolutely without floral or other decorations. No cards or formal invitations have been issued, nor best men nor bridesmaids present. The entire service was

CHARACTERIZED BY EXTREME SIMPLICITY.

Such of the friends of the family as had been verbally invited, took seats in the body of the church half an hour before the ceremony began. The Cabinet meeting ended early to permit its members to be present at the service. They were in most cases accompanied by their wives. Present and Mrs. Cleveland entered the church just before 2 o'clock, and were escorted to seats in a pew in the first row. The members of the Endicott family and relatives were seated immediately in the rear, while as many of the public as could find room in the little church filled the gallery and hallway. Chamberlain entered the church at 2 o'clock and waited at the altar. His appearance was a signal to the organist, who immediately began to

PLAY THE WEDDING MARCH

from Lohengrin, and the bride, leaning on her father's arm, attired in a pearl-gray traveling dress and wearing a

dark bonnet, passed up the right aisle and, joining the bridegroom, knelt before the altar. Rev. Dr. Leonard, assisted by Rev. Mr. Franks, of Salem, Mass., performed the Episcopal wedding service. Both bride and groom gave back the responses in a firm, audible voice. A prayer was pronounced, and Joseph Chamberlain and Mary Endicott were man and wife. Again the organ pealed forth, and to its strains the party slowly passed along the left aisle, out of the church and into the carriages and were driven immediately to the house of the bride's parents.

Among the notable persons present besides President and Mrs. Cleveland, were Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Fairchild, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Bayard, Mrs. Villars, Secretaries Fairchild, Vilas, Bayard and Whitney, Postmaster Dickinson, Justice Lamar, Colonel John Hay, Captain John F. Rodgers, Mrs. Kiddle, the Misses Macomb and General Greeley. A reception was held at the residence of the Secretary, and the newly-married couple received the congratulations of the invited guests. After the reception Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain drove to the Pennsylvania Railway station, and it is supposed they went to New York, although their destination was not known, even to the bride's parents. They return to Washington within a week, and will be the guests of Secretary Endicott for a few days. On the 26th they will sail for Europe.

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